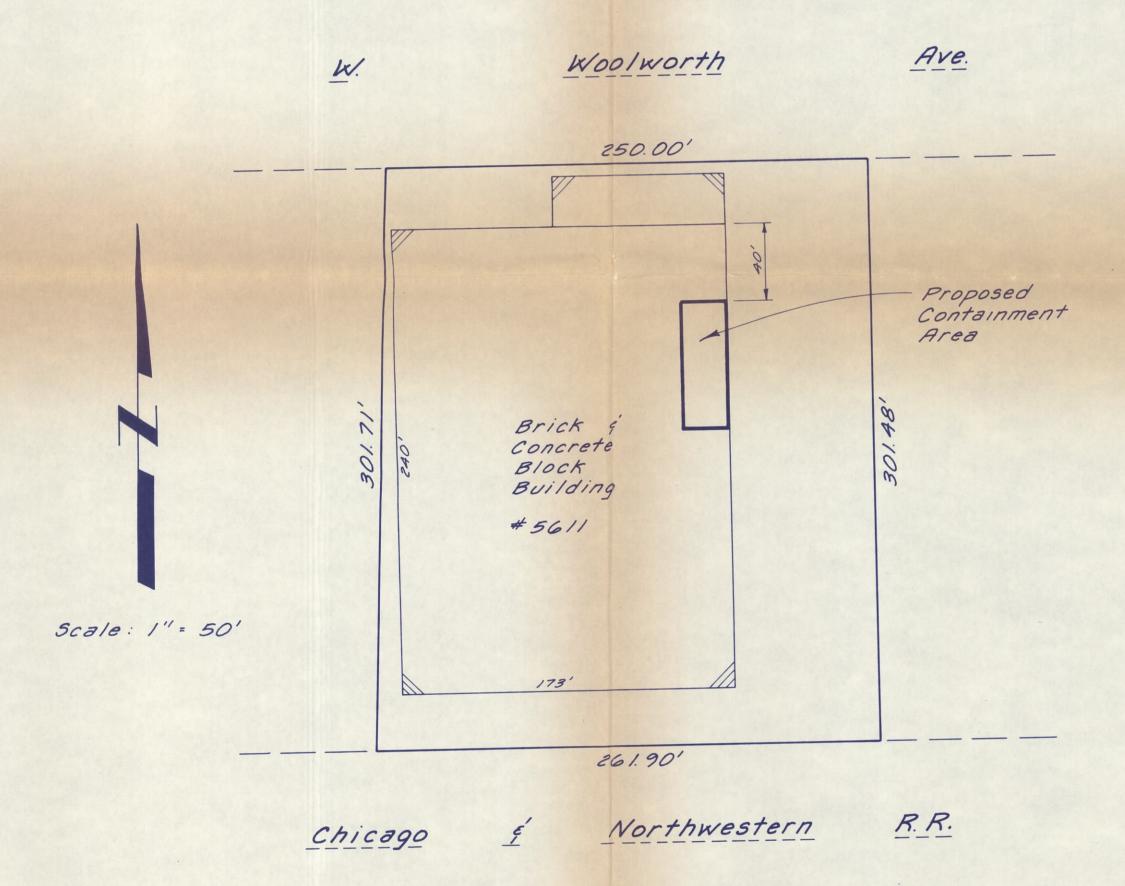
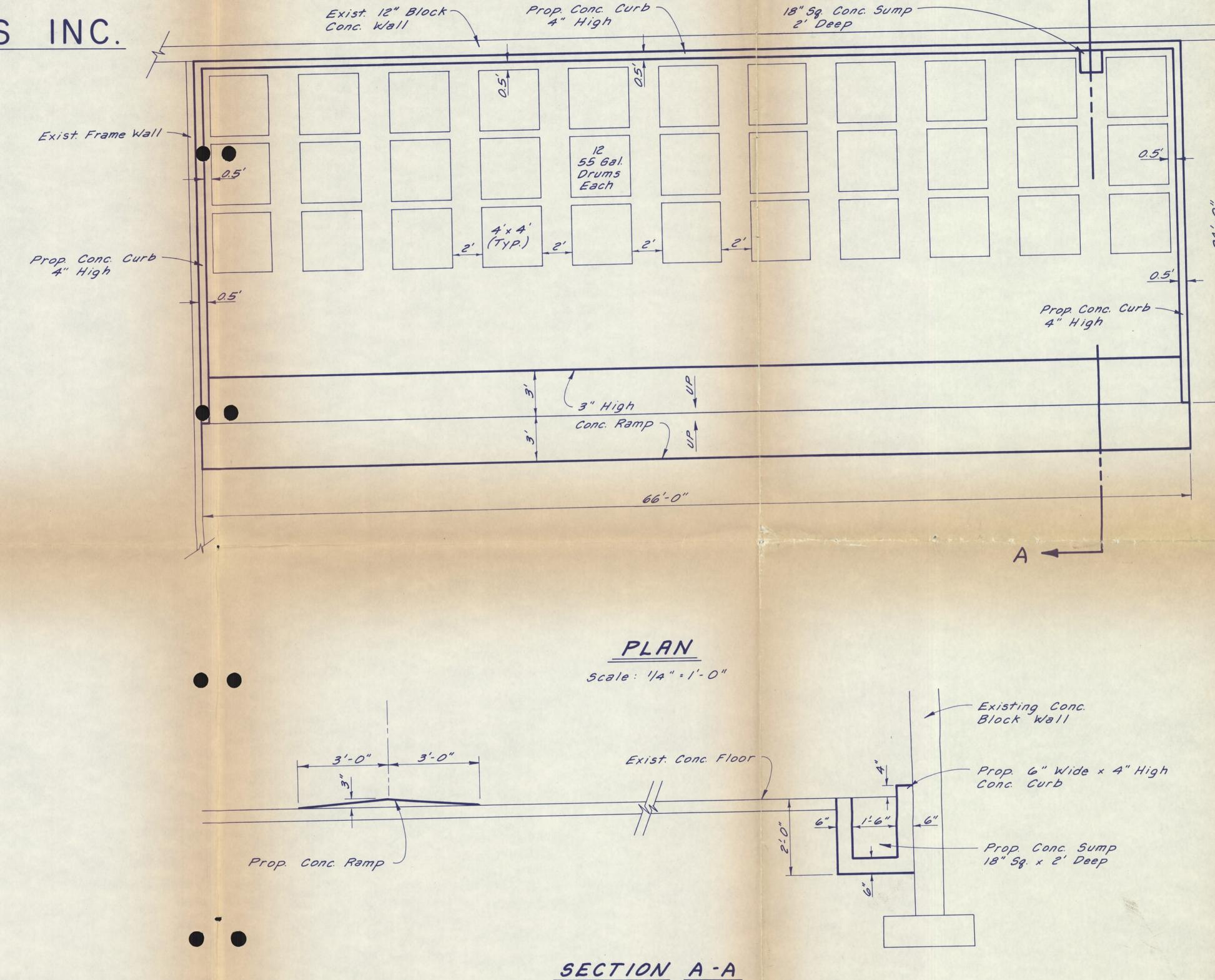
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINMENT PLAN COMMERCE INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS INC.

> 5611 W. WOOLWORTH AVE. MILWAUKEE, WISC. 53218



LOCATION MAP



DESIGN DATA

Containment Volume Reg'd = 10% of Storage Volume 10% of 396 - 55 Gal. Drums = 2,178 Gal.

Containment Volume Proposed: Area = 65.0 x 22.0 = 1,430.0 S.F. Volume = 1,430.0 x 0.25 = 357.5 C.F. = 2,681 Gal.



Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



R. A. Smith & Assoc. Inc.

MUNICIPAL-INDUSTRIAL-SANITARY-CIVIL ENGINEERS
SURVEYORS 17400 W. NORTH AVENUE BROOKFIELD, WISC. 53005 PH. (414) 786-1777

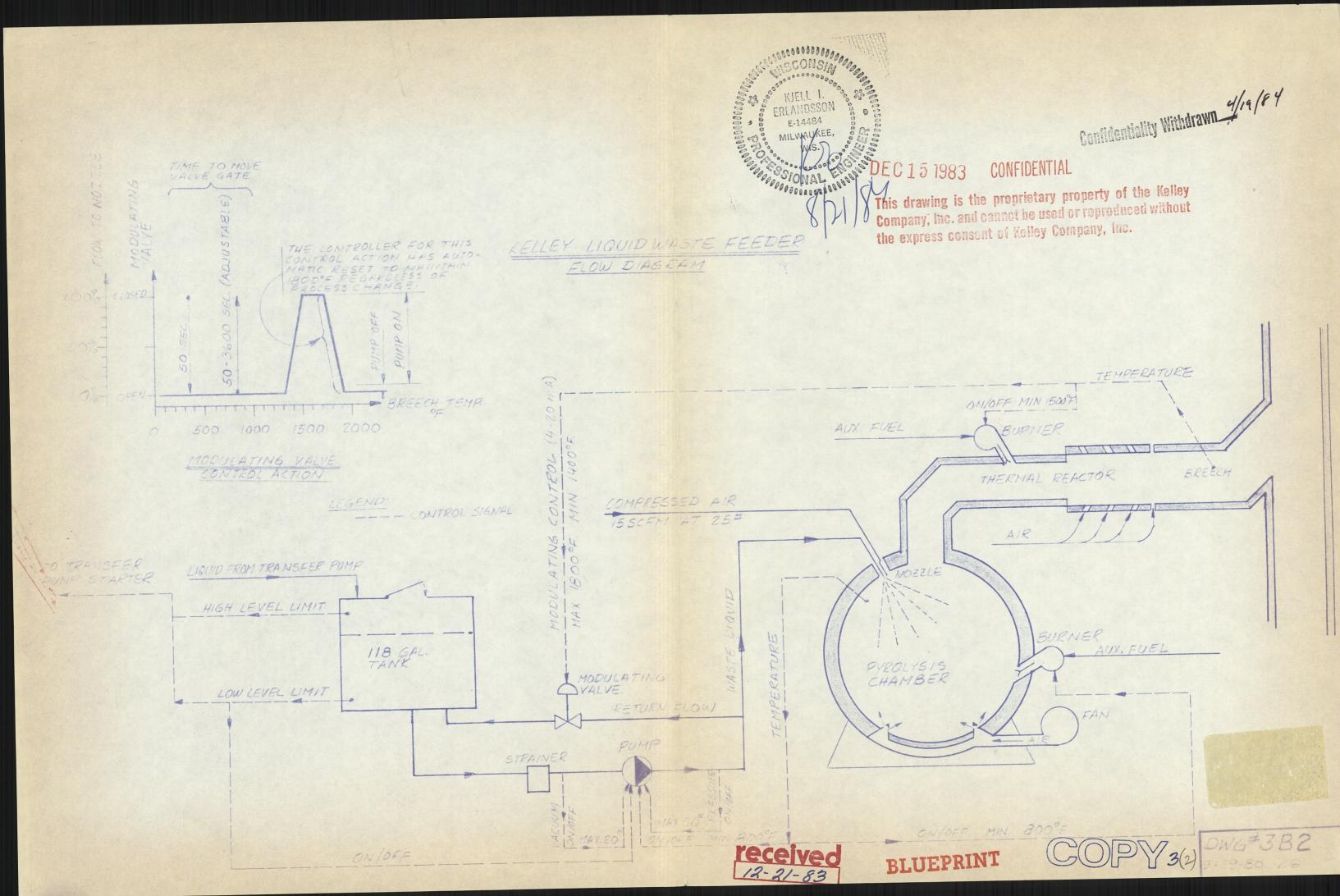
CITY OF MILWAUKEE

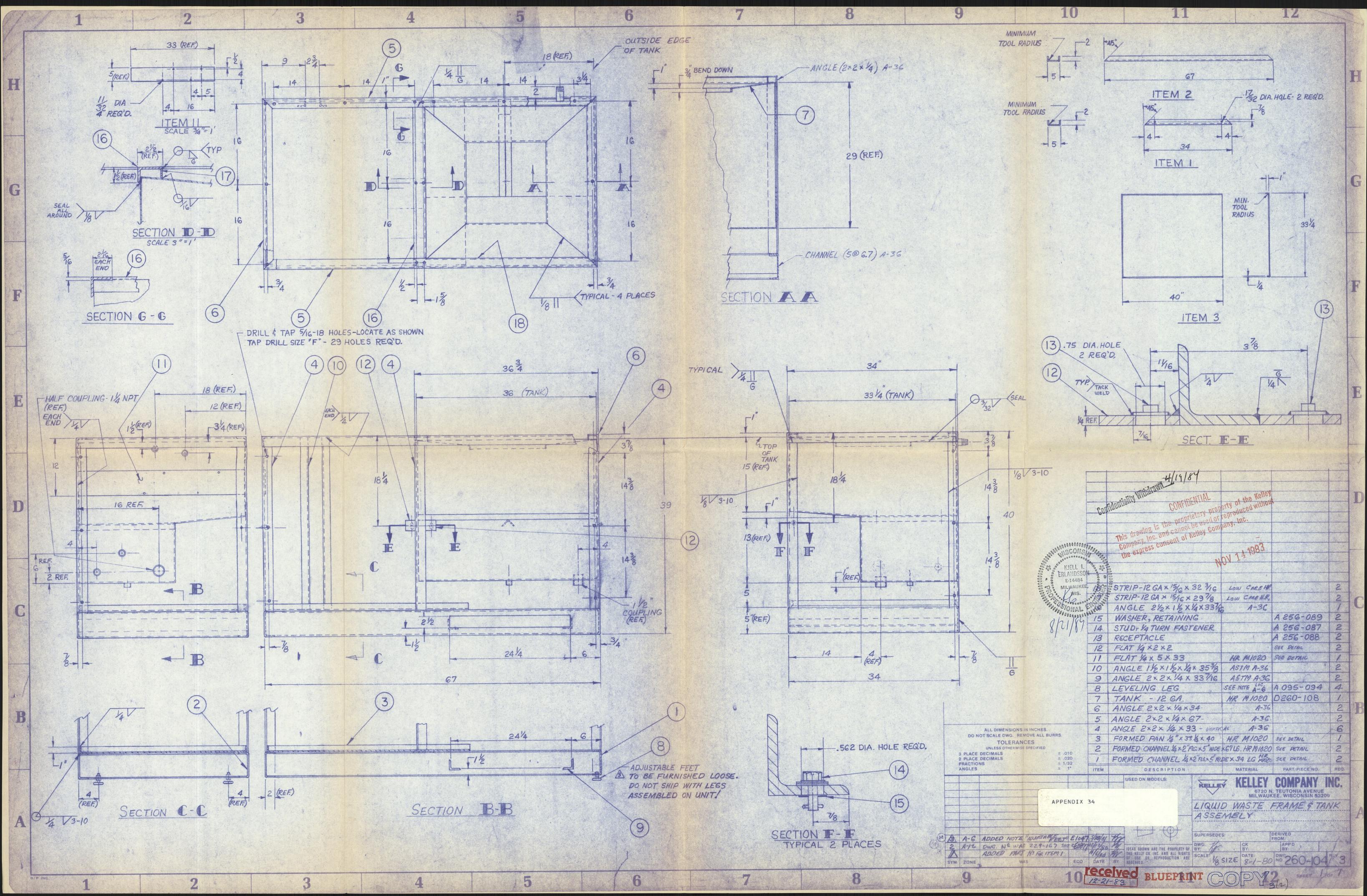
COMMERCE INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS INC.

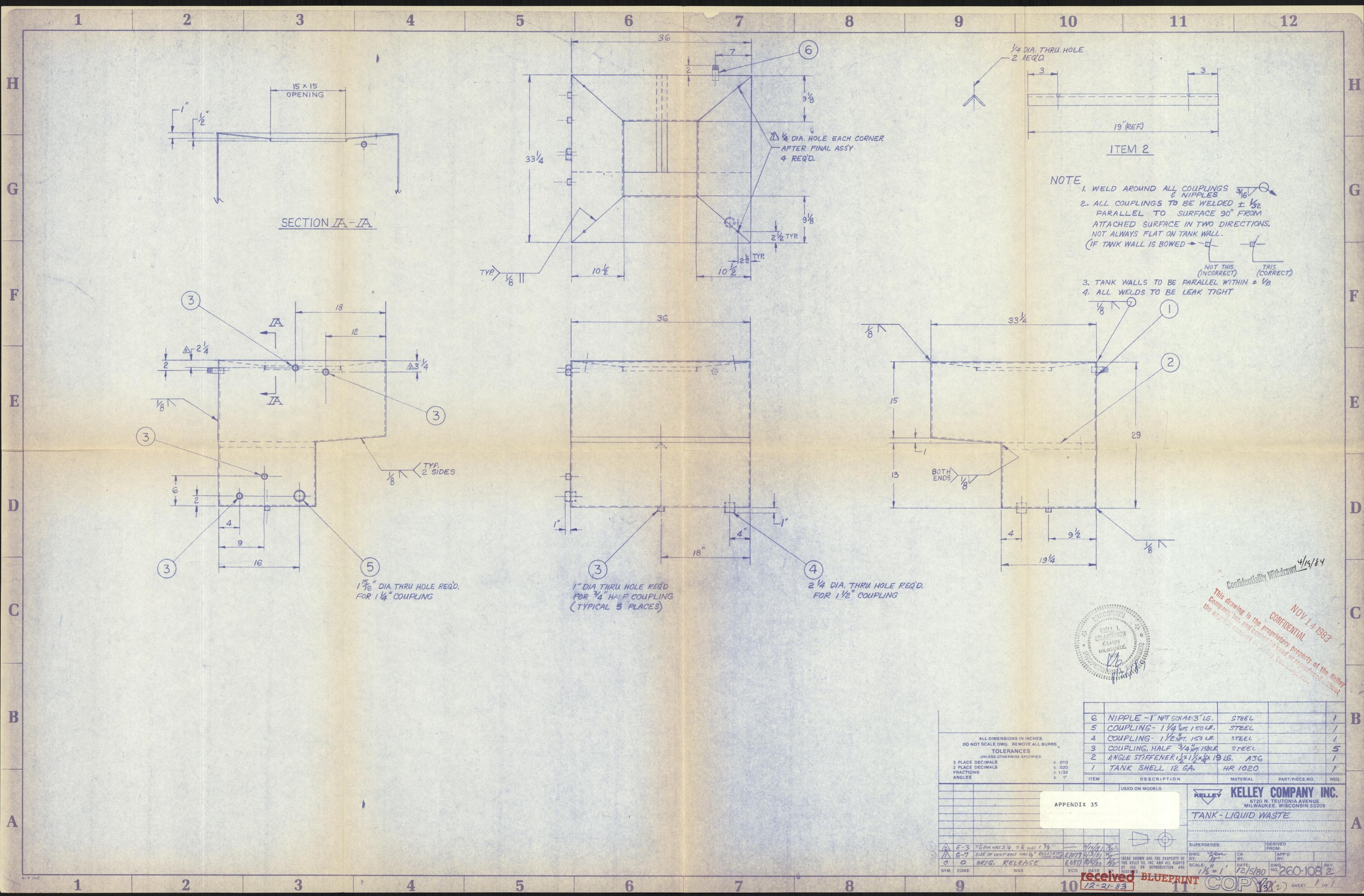
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINMENT PLAN

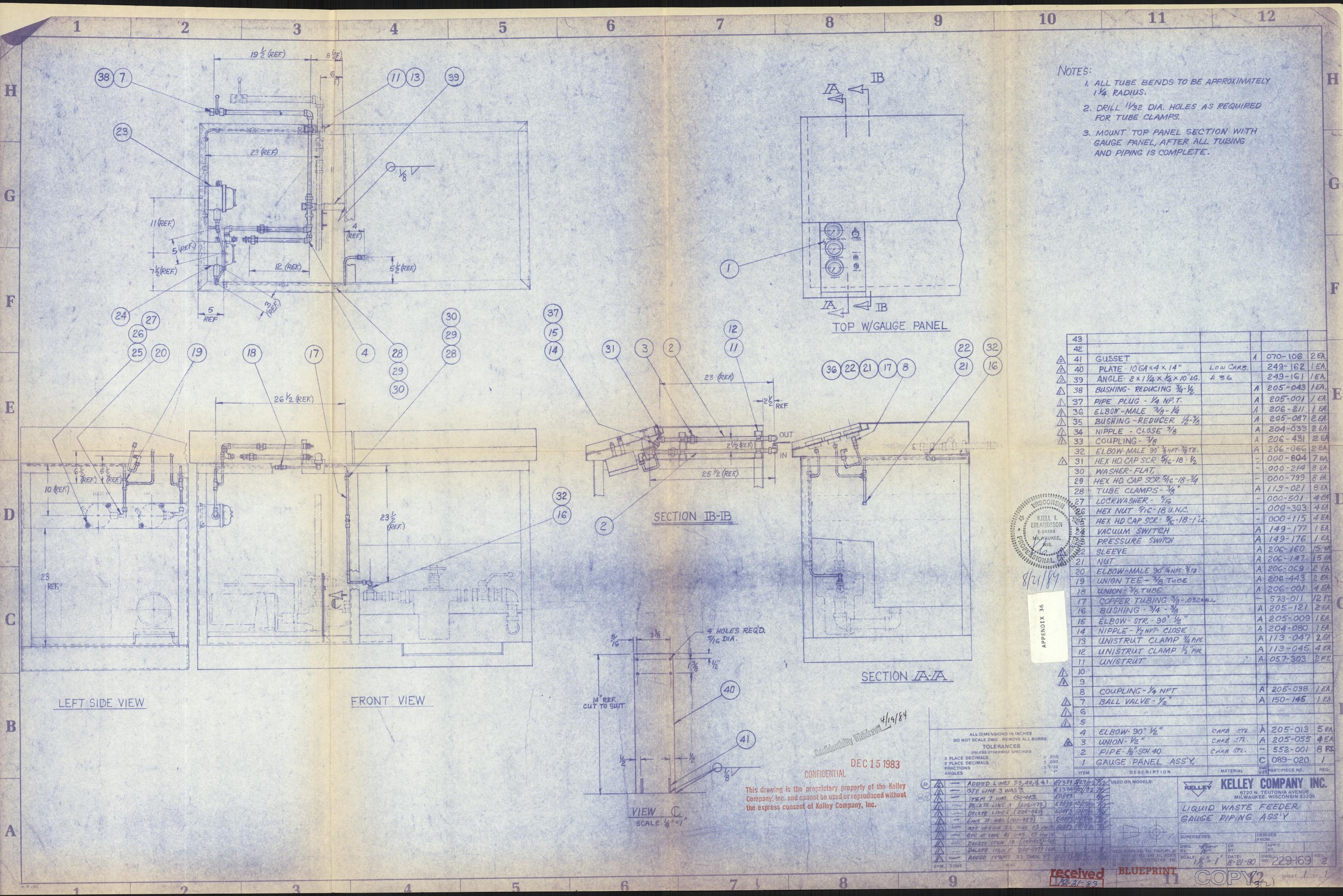
JOB NO: 10482 DATE: 9-27-82 SCALE: AS SHOWN DESIGNED BY: P.A.J. DRAWN BY: T. J. T. CHECKED BY: P. A.J.

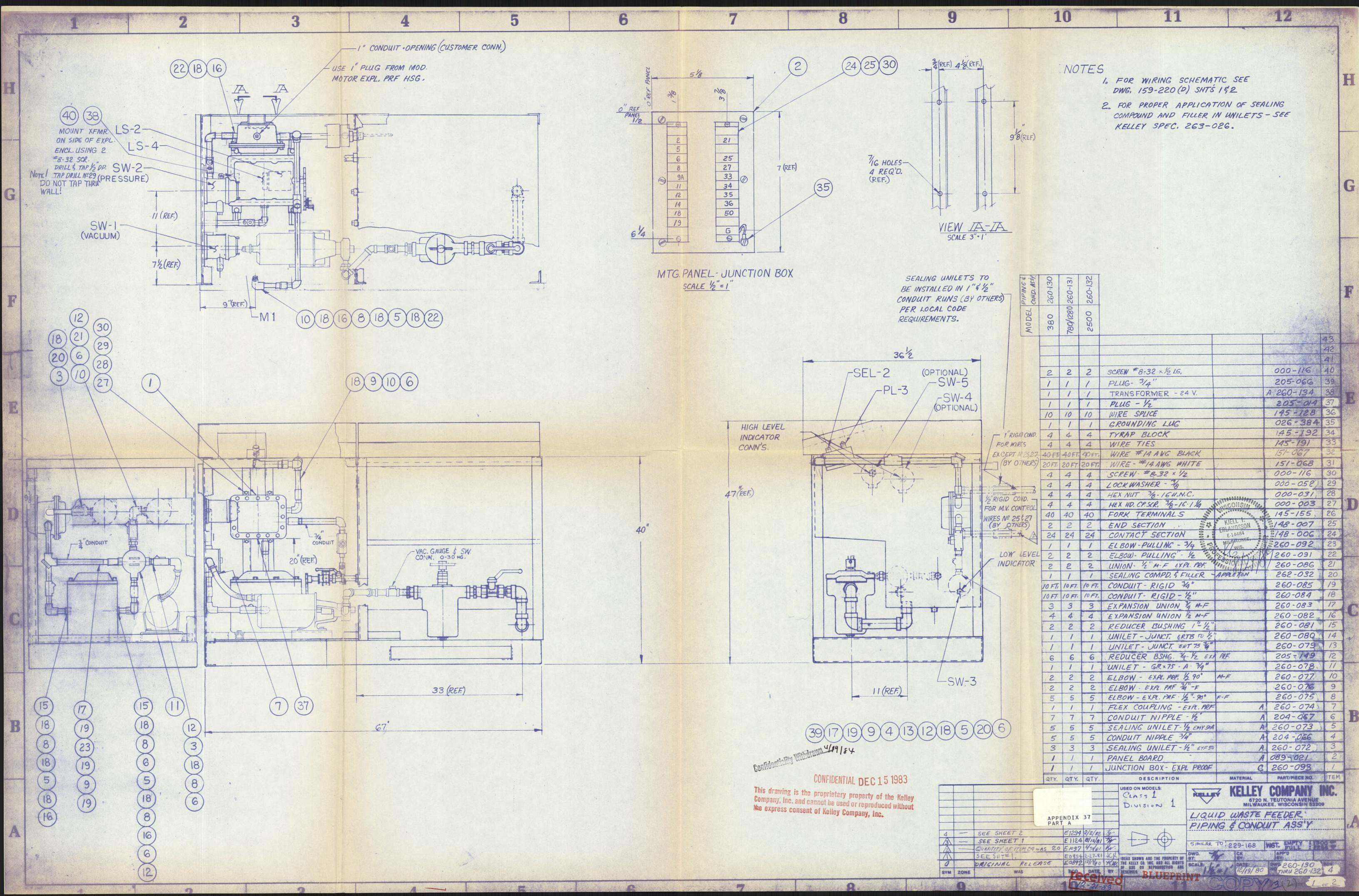
SHEET OF

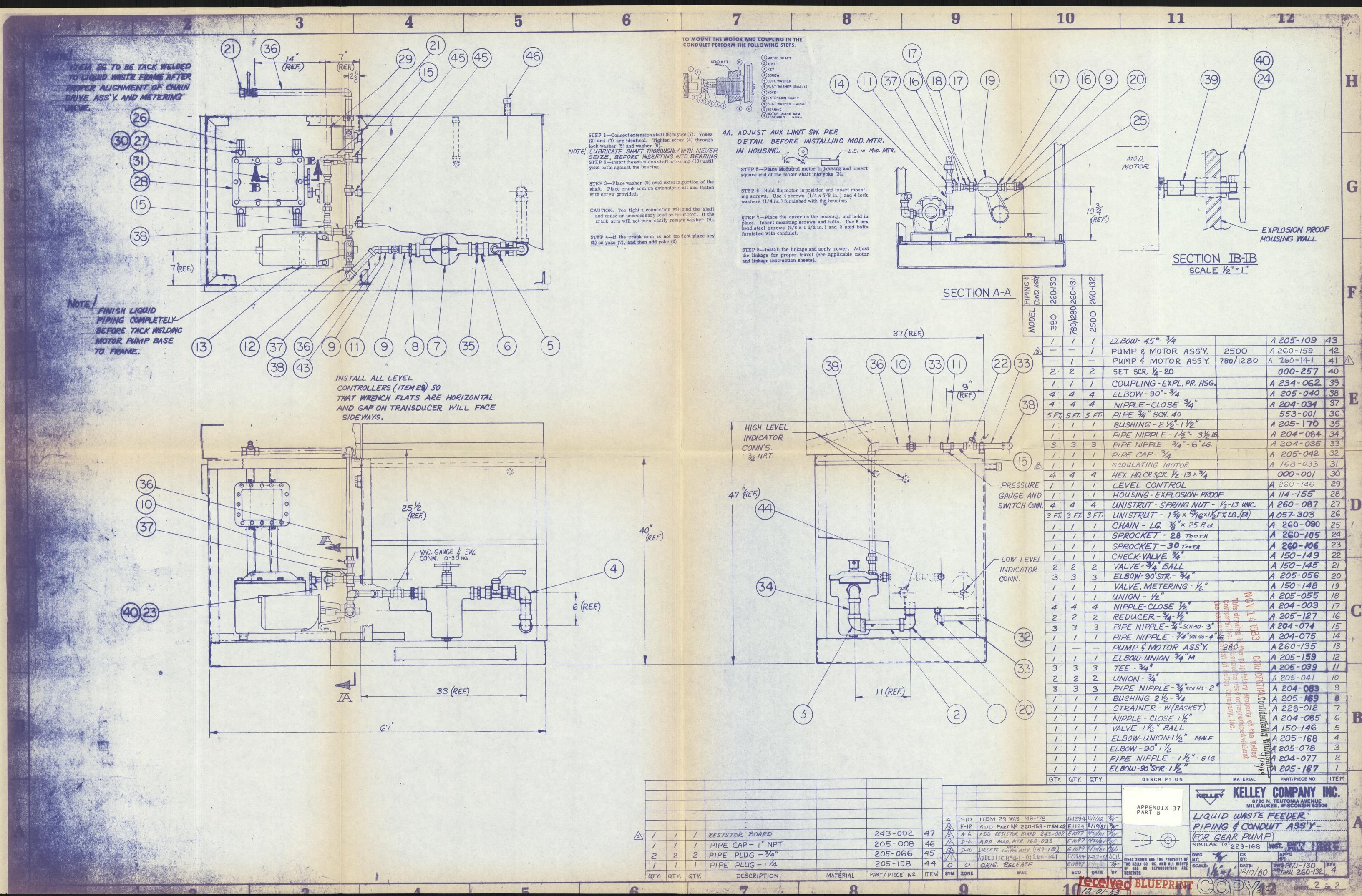


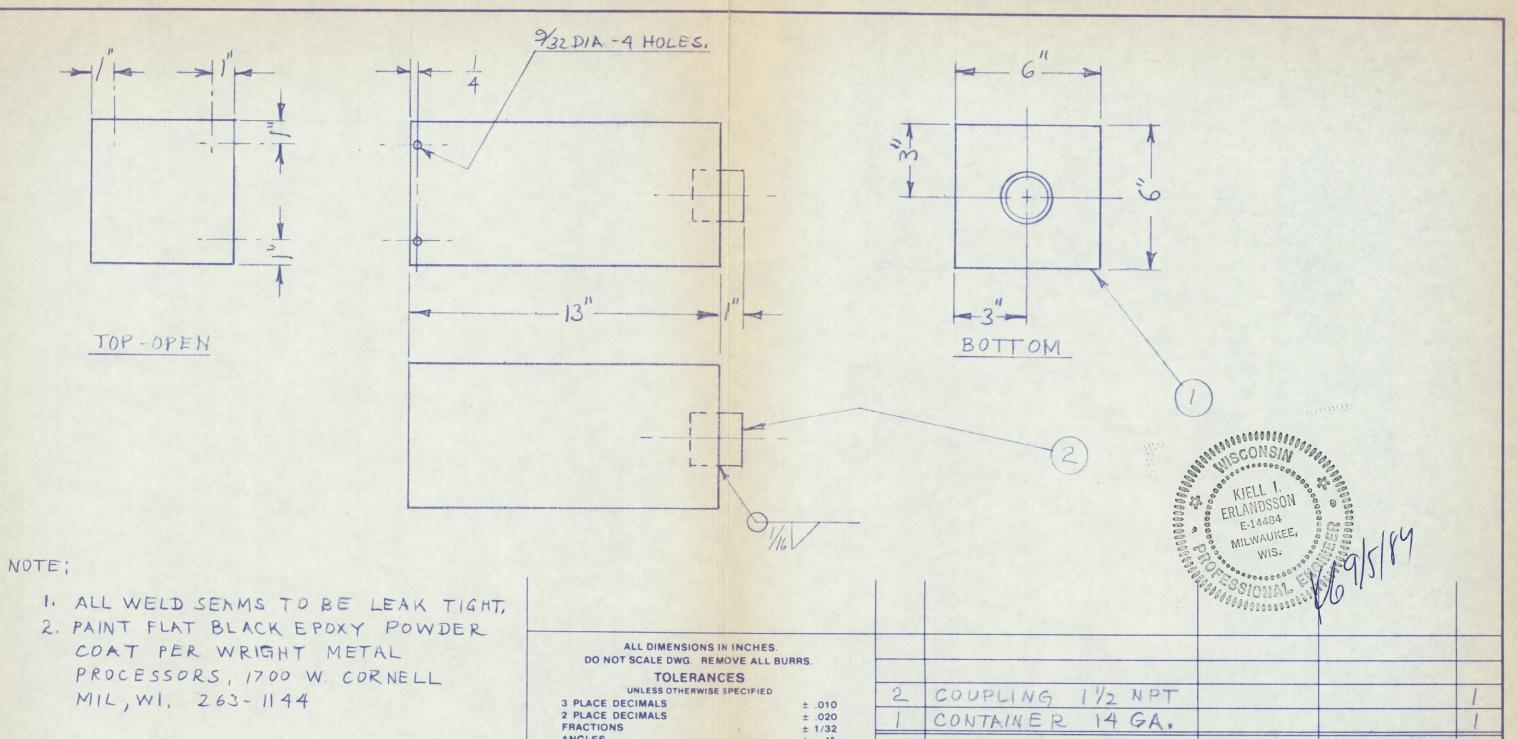




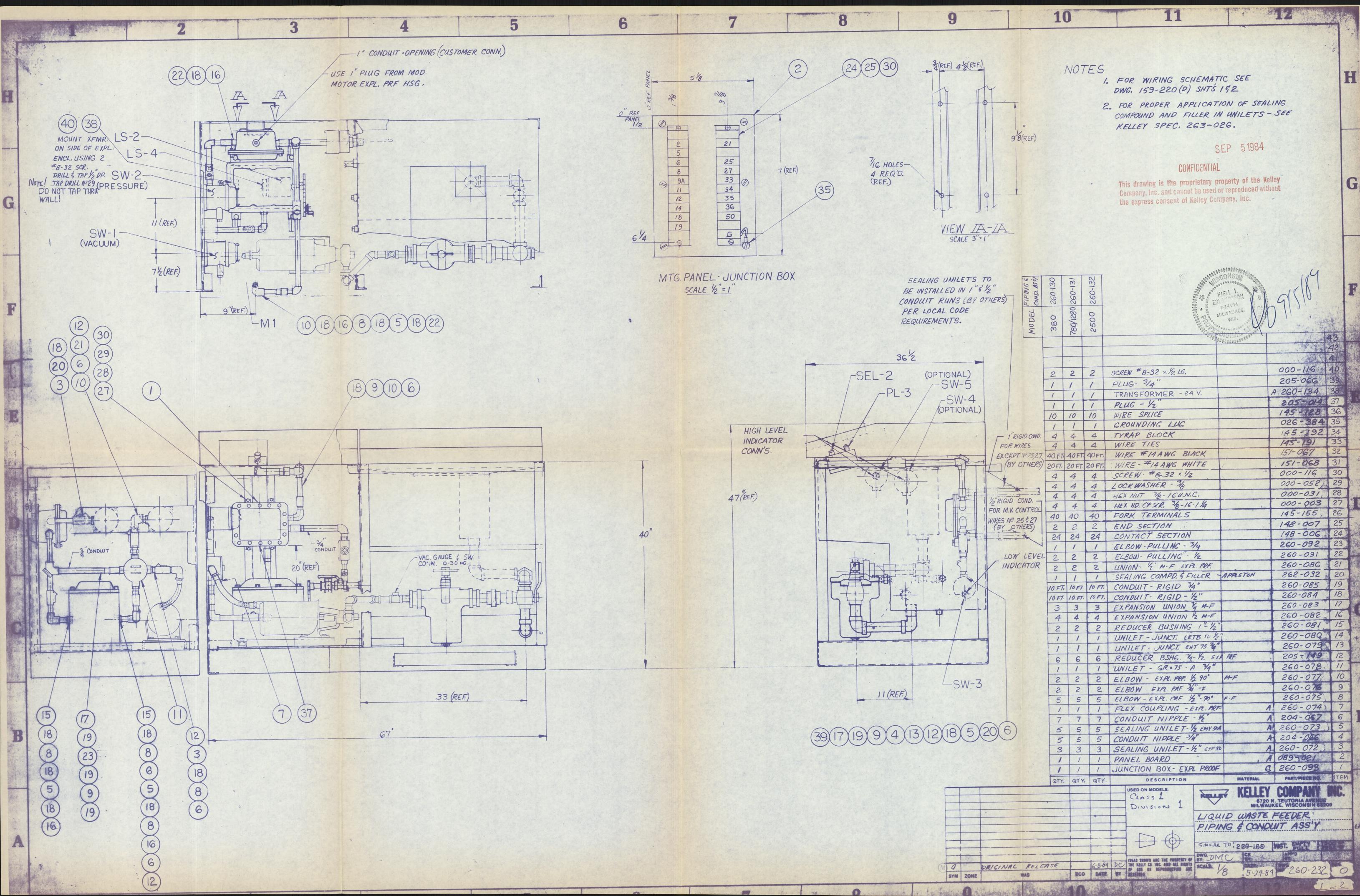


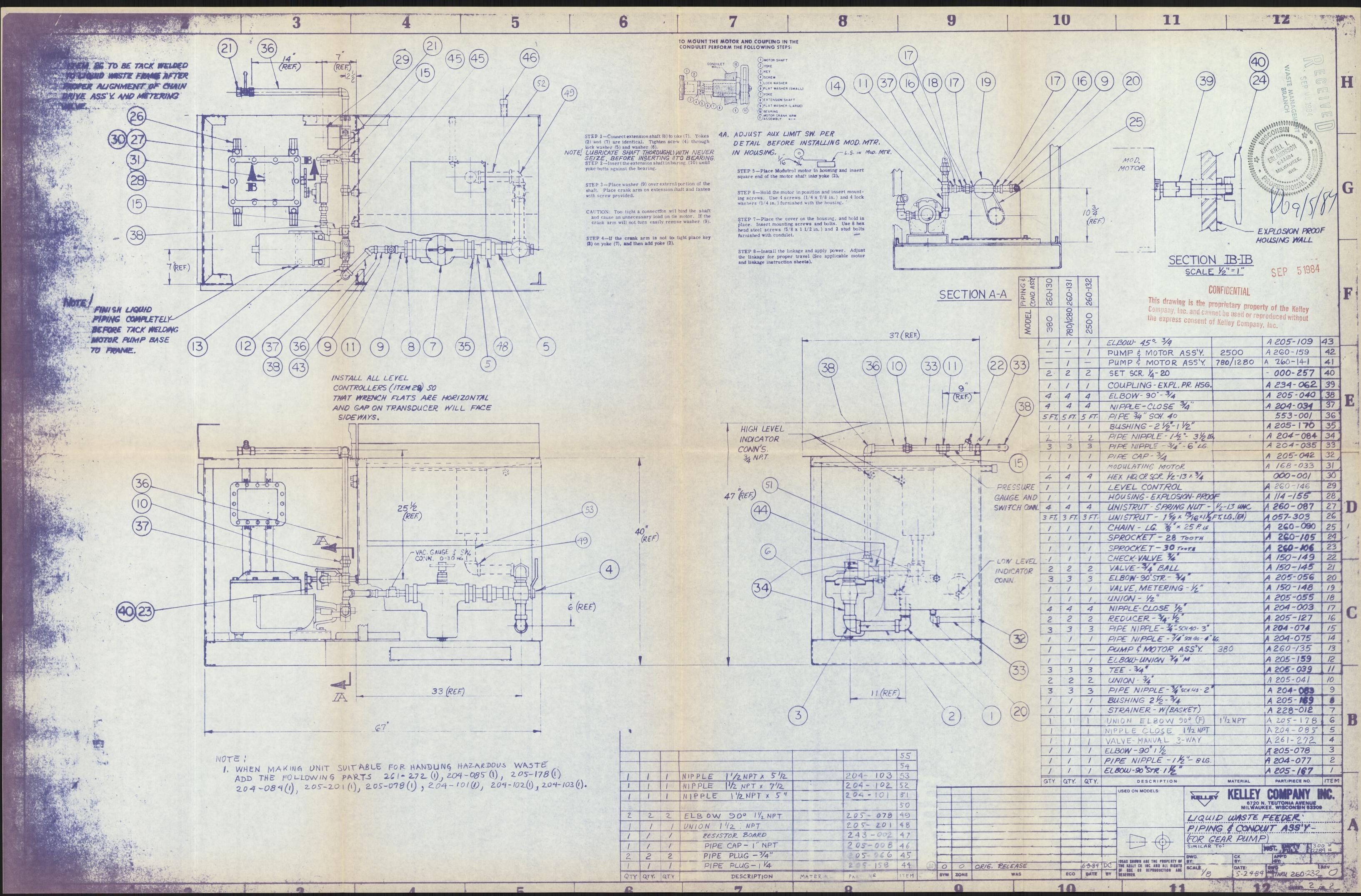


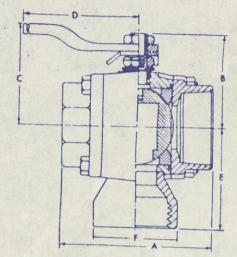




	ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES. DO NOT SCALE DWG. REMOVE ALL BURRS. TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED 3 PLACE DECIMALS ± .010 2 PLACE DECIMALS ± .020 FRACTIONS ± 1/32					2		UPLING 1/2 NTAINER 14	NPT GA.			1.
		ANGLES ± 1°				ITEM		DESCRIPTION		MATERIAL	PART/PIECE NO.	REQ.
								USED ON MODELS:	STAR		N. TEUTONIA AVENUE KEE, WISCONSIN 5320	INC.
0							20-	IDEAS SHOWN ARE THE PROPERTY OF	SUPERSEDES: DERIVED FROM: CK BY: BY: BY: BY:			
M	SYM	ZONE	DRIGINAL F	WAS	ECO	6-8-84 DATE	DC BY	THE KELLEY CO INC AND ALL RIGHTS OF USE OR REPRODUCTION ARE RESERVED.	SCALE: 1/4	DATE: 5-24-84	DWG. 260-226	REV.







INCHES

Valve	. A	В	С	D	E	F	Side Port	Bottom Port	
11/2"	4.53	2.88	3.12	7.00	3.56	2 25	1 25	1 12	

VALVE PART NO T416TSEVZ



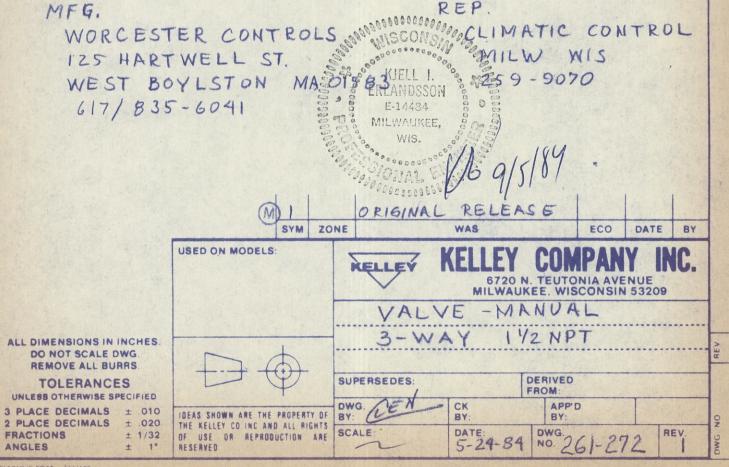


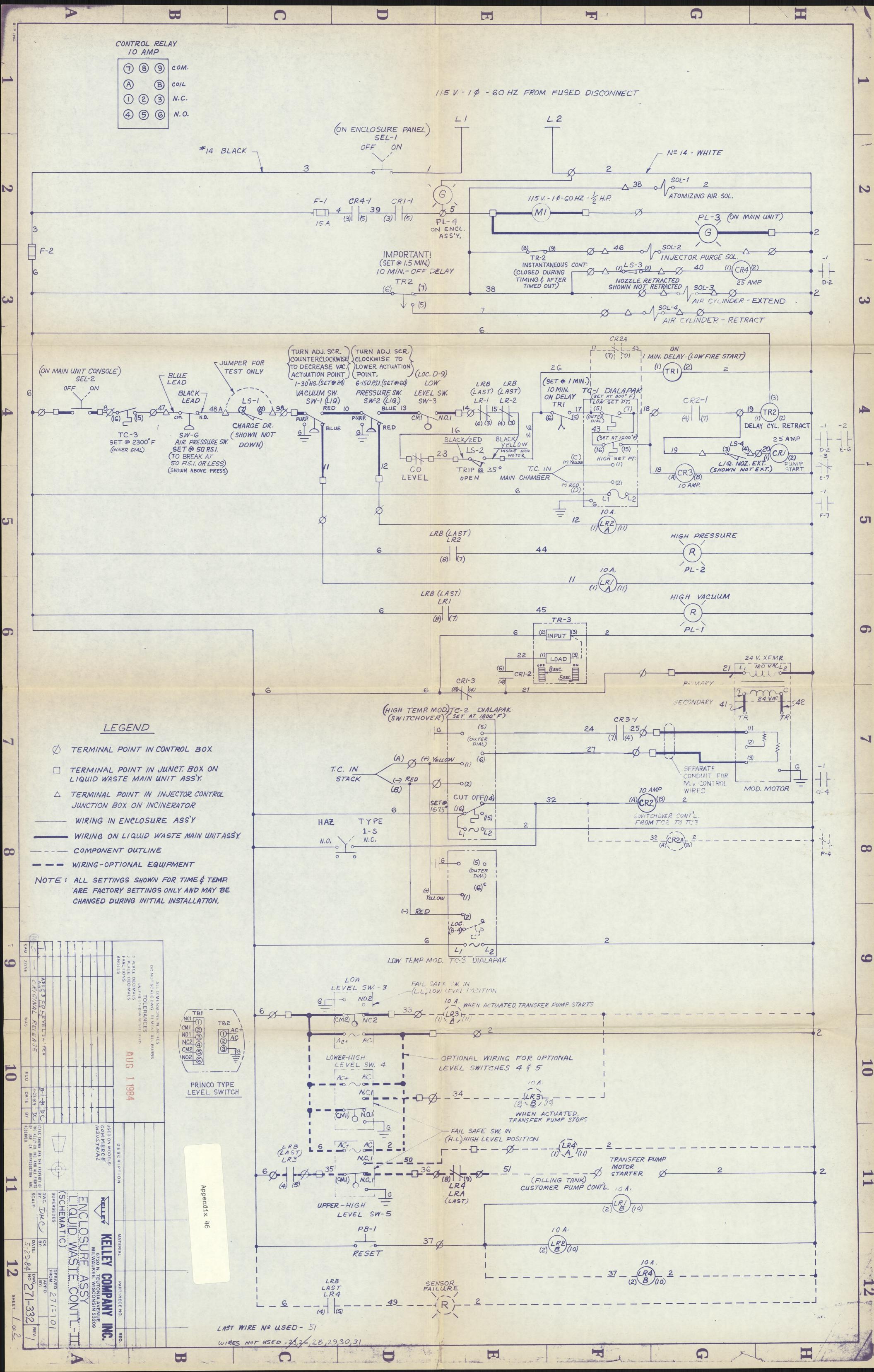


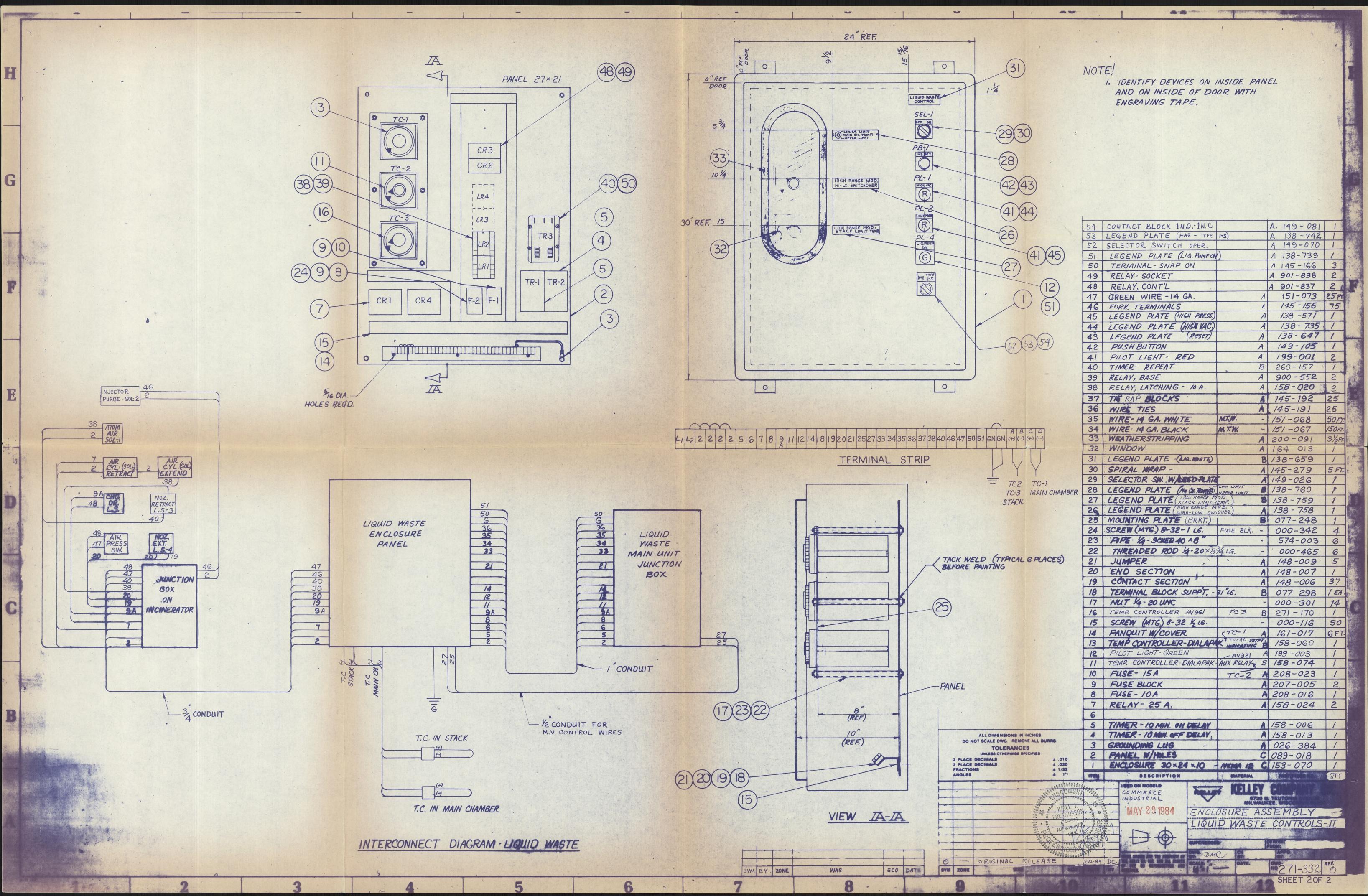
0° POSITION

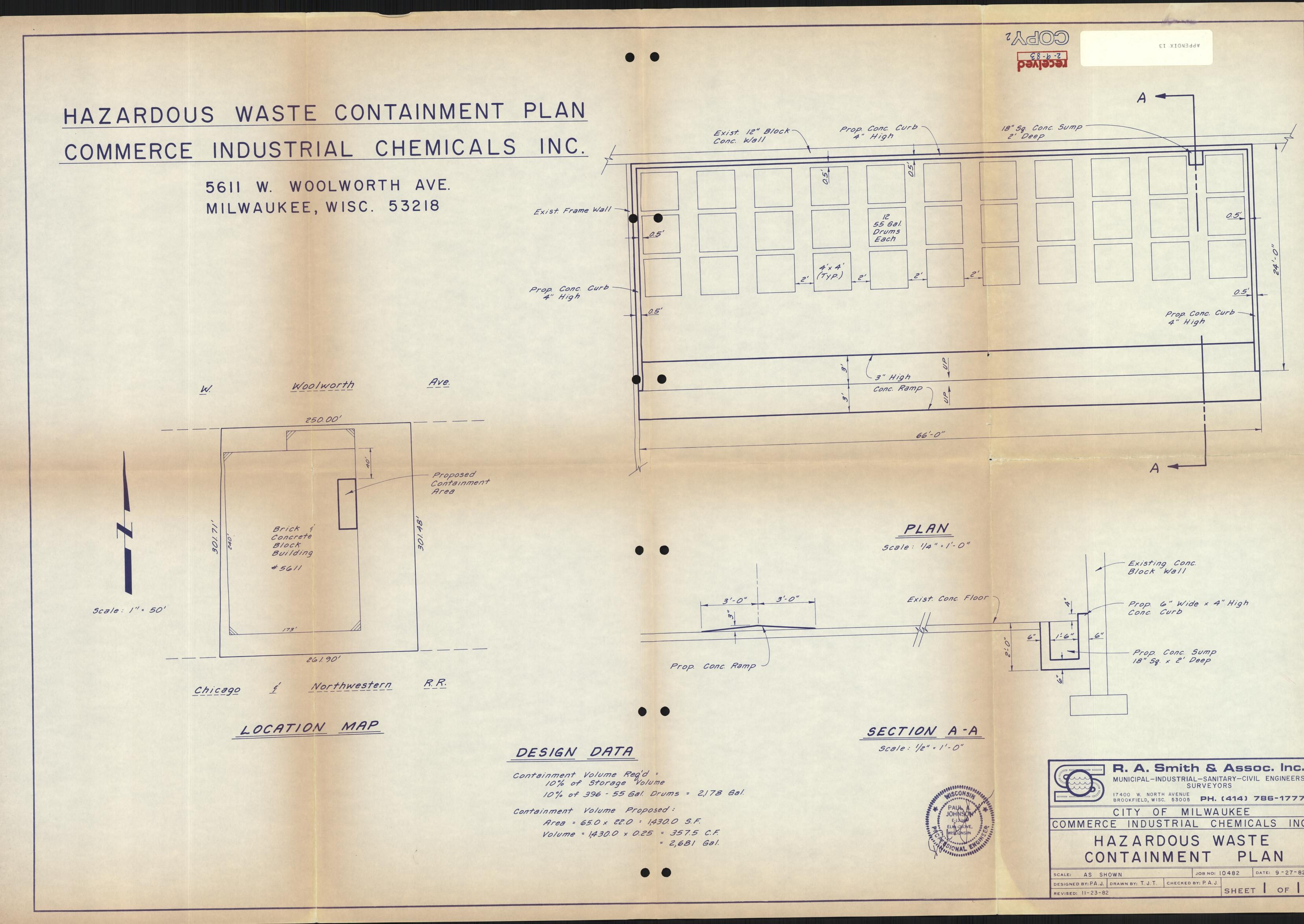
180° POSITION

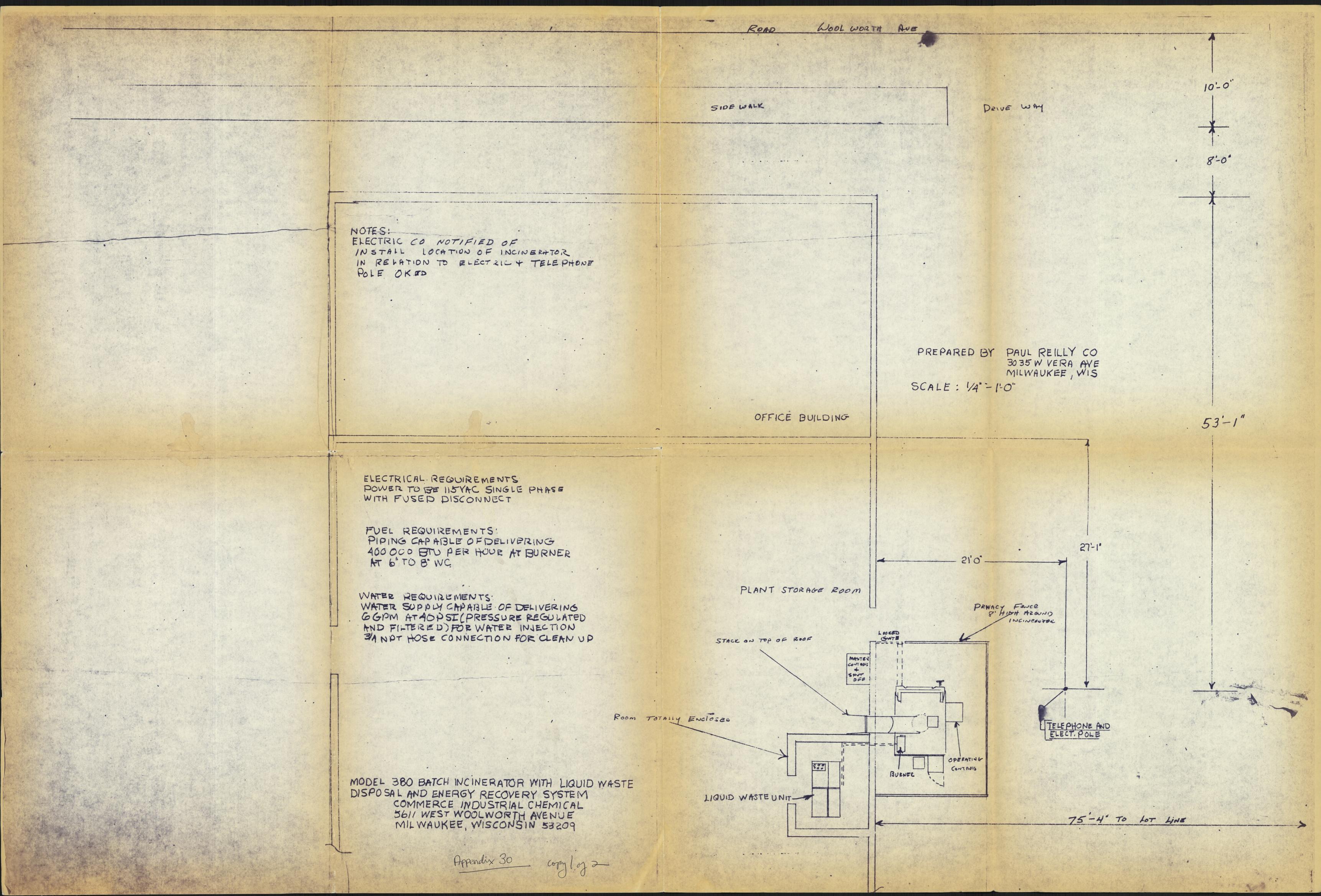
11/2 SIZE
3-WAY
BRASS BODY
316 SS BALLESTEM
TFE SEAT
SCREWED END
TYPE 2 PORTING





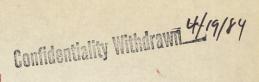




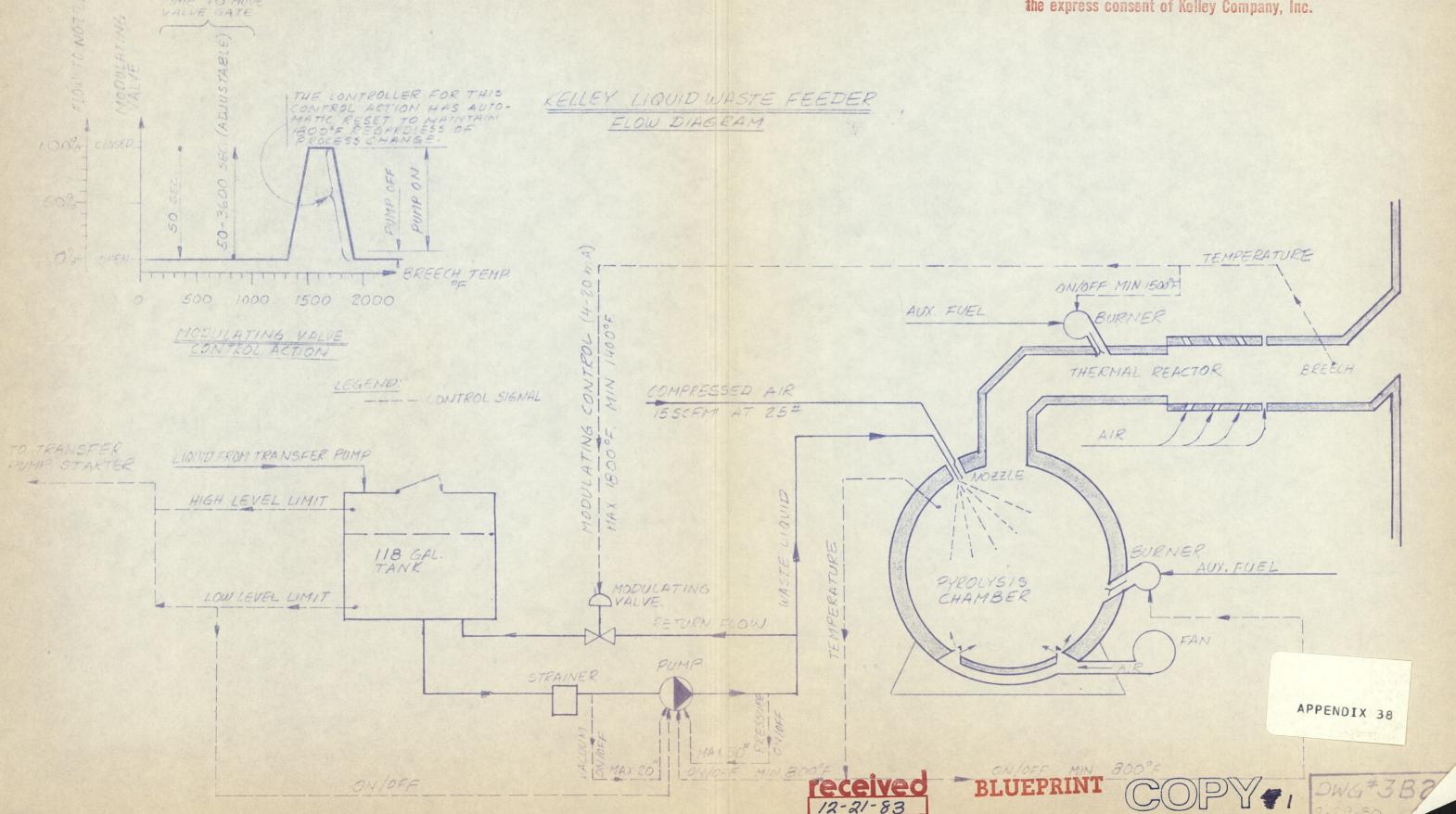


DEC 15 1983

CONFIDENTIAL



This drawing is the proprietary property of the Kelley Company, Inc. and cannot be used or reproduced without the express consent of Kelley Company, Inc.



This is Kelley

Kelley Company has been a leader in the waste disposal industry since introducing its revolutionary Pyrolytic Incineration System in 1970. During the decade that followed, its Energy Products Division produced nearly 1,000 units with capacities ranging to as much as 2,650 lbs. of solid waste per hour.

Later developments included sophisticated waste-toenergy systems and now the innovative LiquiFire system for liquid waste disposal as well.

Key to the company's success is the same corporate business philosophy that has governed its rise to prominence in the material handling field as the world's largest manufacturer of permanent dock levelers and related loading dock accessories, along with a full line of industrial door products.

Essentially, the company's posture has been: maintain a state-of-the-art leadership in design and engineering ... build a top quality product ... sell it at a fair price ... deliver it when promised ... and back it with a competent service network.

Kelley is a completely employee-owned company with each worker and manager from the president on down, putting a little bit of their personal reputation on the line with every single product that goes into the field.

The company works with a domestic network of more than 50 representatives serving all major markets. They make available a complete program from the planning stage, through turn-key installation, start-up and operator training.

In Kelley, these representatives have the developer of the first successful computer model to project waste disposal savings, energy savings, operating expenses and tax credits. Using IPRIM (Incinerator Performance Reporting Information Model) they can, within minutes, develop a return-on-investment calculation to evaluate financial feasibility and payback.

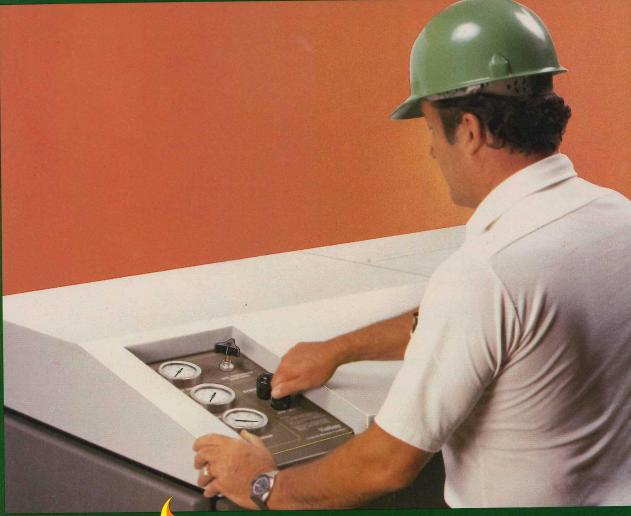
With their track record for innovation, quality and service, it is Kelley's determined intention to be the leader in the ever more important waste disposal/waste-to-energy industry — today and tomorrow.

Today's leader. Tomorrow's leader.



Kelley Company, Inc. 6720 North Teutonia Ave. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209 (414) 352-1000 Telex 26-661

Workers install refractory linings in several incinerator pyrolysis chambers at Kelley's huge modern production facility in Milwaukee.



Kelley's hot new way to eliminate liquid waste disposal costs.

Today's leader. Tomorrow's leader.



LiquiFire disposes of liquid wastes economically.

With environmental considerations becoming law, the safe, efficient and economical disposal of liquid wastes has become a *must* for many industries.

Recognizing this fact, the Kelley Company has drawn on its extensive waste incineration knowledge and experience to design the new LiquiFire™ waste disposal system. It allows the user to economically dispose of liquid wastes "on-site", reducing disposal costs while complying with environmental codes.

Experience...

The Great Teacher

Kelley's full line of pyrolytic incinerators goes far beyond the basic concept of simply burning trash. Our systems thermally degrade wastes to a small amount of dry ash.

Essentially, the Kelley Pyrolytic units operate with wet or dry solid wastes fed into a pyrolysis chamber. Here, the waste material is ignited and fed a controlled amount of ambient air up through the fire bed. Localized combustion in the fire bed produces pyrolysis chamber temperatures of approximately 1200° F.

The oxygen-lean atmosphere in and above the fire bed thermally degrades the waste, producing combustible gases with very little turbulence.

These gases flow to the thermal reactor where they are ignited at temperatures ranging from 1,800-2,000° F. The end result is a flue gas composed primarily of harmless carbon dioxide and water vapor.

Because they generate only extremely small amounts of particulate matter, the units do not require such ancillary gear as scrubbers, precipitators and filters, to meet strict air pollution standards.

Kelley also has taken a further step by harnessing the hot gases generated by the pyrolytic process and, through an Energy Recovery system, putting this heat to use. With a direct connection to either a steam or hot water boiler, our waste-to-energy systems can provide a source for both comfort heating and process steam for a variety of manufacturing operations. At a time when fuel costs continue to escalate, substantial savings can be realized with this type of application.

A pre-engineered, packaged system...

For proven operation, easy installation & retrofit

The LiquiFire is a standard, application-tested Kelley Company product, not a custom engineered system. As a result, its capability is well understood and proven over a wide application base. Standardization and packaging means easy installation as well as parts and service availability.

Additionally, because LiquiFire is a self-contained system, it can be adapted to most brands of starved air/controlled air incinerators with good results.

Kelley not only has the technical capability to solve liquid waste problems, but also a proven product — and there is a difference.



LiquiFire ...

How it works

LiquiFire is simply an automatic liquid disposal system which stores, pumps and atomizes liquid waste for incineration in a solid waste incinerator.

The LiquiFire system has three main elements: a tank and flow control unit, an injector assembly and a control box.

All three are precisely inter-linked to insure that the liquid feed rate is fully modulated and controlled by the incinerator exhaust temperature. Feed rate modulates at both upper and lower set points.

To start it, the incinerator pyrolysis chamber is preheated, generally by loading and burning of solid waste. This can also be done with the aid of the auxiliary burner.

When chamber temperature reaches 800° F, the system is activated. After exhaust temperature from the solid waste attains 1,300° F, and a series of control sequences have been activated, the injection nozzle is extended and liquid pumping starts at a low flow rate.

As liquids are injected into the pyrolysis chamber, they are atomized by four compressed air jets in the nozzle. Then they evaporate above the solid waste fire bed, with resulting gases flowing to the thermal reactor where ignition and burnout are achieved.

With heavy solids-laden liquids, gravity will draw unatomized particles into the pyrolysis chamber fire bed, thanks to low velocities and turbulence levels.

In the case of high BTU liquids, temperature will rise and liquid flow will increase until a maximum feed rate is achieved. Should the temperature reach the upper set point, feed rate will decrease to a stable rate.

LiquiFire controls prevent exhaust temperatures from exceeding the incinerator design temperatures that in turn, are related to heat release. As solid waste heat release tapers off, exhaust temperature drops, increasing the liquid feed rate. Essentially, stable operating temperatures can be maintained as long as high BTU value liquids are available.

When liquids with low BTU values — such as water-based liquids — reduce the exhaust temperature to the low set point, feed rate decreases to prevent further temperature decrease. This demands that with low BTU liquids, sufficient quantities of solid wastes must be available to maintain combustion temperature minimums or the liquid feeder will shut down.

Built-in easy operation with . . . Integrated tank, flow control unit

A completely pre-wired and pre-piped tank/flow control unit contains a pump, motorized flow control valve, manual valves, pressure and vacuum switches, filter screen and 118-gallon holding tank. Doors in the corrosion resistant finish steel cabinet provide easy service access.

A gauge panel permits monitoring of liquid pressure and vacuum, atomizing air pressure and on/off status. All wiring and electric components within the cabinet are housed in enclosures rated explosion proof.

The tank is fillable by pouring manually into the 12" x 12" opening or by utilizing a transfer pump from nearby containers. A bottom valve allows draining of the tank if large amounts of heavy solids accumulate.

The tank has a low level sensor. At low level, the system automatically shuts down and the injector nozzle retracts. This also will occur if the pump's vacuum or pressure exceeds factory pre-set limits.

Two pump options are available. One is a gear pump incorporating Teflon seals, which are compatible with ether, lacquers or lacquer solvents and ketones. The other is a progressing cavity pump for applications where solid particles are involved.

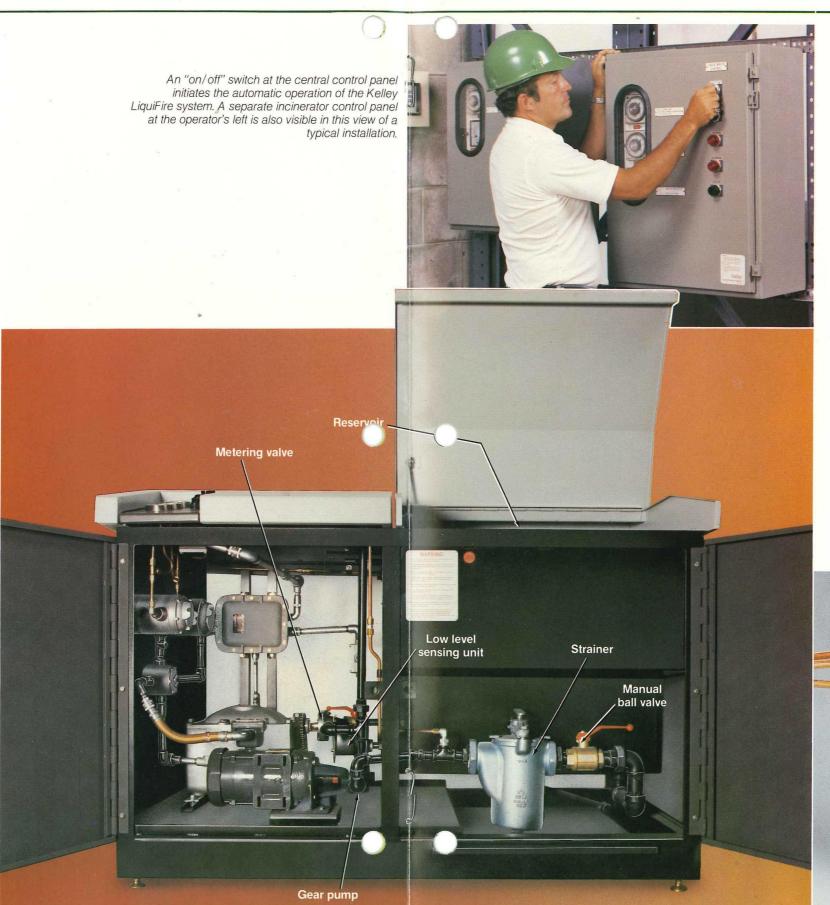
Flow velocity out of the tank is less than 25 fpm — and the line includes a strainer to protect the pump. Further protection comes from a vacuum switch which will shut the system down in case of excess vacuum.

A unique patented liquid flow scheme allows control of liquid flow rate strictly by exhaust temperatures. Liquid flow rate control therefore is independent of liquid pressure. This is important because it allows the system to respond with the correct flow throughout the wide range of viscosities found in liquid wastes.

In action, when the temperature controllers call for more liquid flow, flow rate to the nozzle will increase.

When less flow is called for, flow rate to the nozzle will decrease — all without regard to liquid line pressure, which must only remain within acceptable pre-set limits.

An interior view of the console provides an idea of the multiple protective devices and precise modulation components,



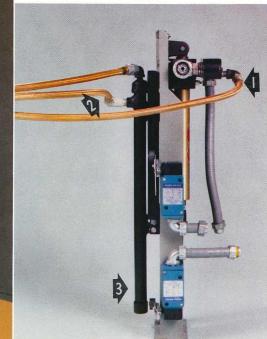
Unique design for less maintenance with... Retractable injector assembly

Another unique patented feature of the LiquiFire system is the retractable injector assembly. A pneumatic cylinder extends the injector nozzle into the pyrolysis chamber and automatically retracts it when the pump shuts down. This protects the nozzle from heat when no liquid is flowing.

Nozzle design features a large, $\frac{5}{16}$ " center flow orifice to alleviate fouling or plugging from liquids containing solid particles. Liquid leaves the nozzle at low pressure (5-15 psi) and is atomized by four jets of compressed air.

The liquid lines are automatically purged with air when the pump stops. A time delay on the pneumatic cylinder allows the nozzle to remain extended briefly, letting the injector drain into the pyrolysis chamber rather than on its outside. Similarly, limit switches keep pump and atomizing air from activating until the injector is fully extended.

A unique feature of the LiquiFire system is its retractable injection nozzle. Compressed air (arrow #1) powers the insertion and retraction and also feeds (arrow #2) into the nozzle where it combines with the liquid waste being injected (arrow #3) to assure atomization within the pyrolytic chamber.



Widespread applications . . . Cover most industries

Most pumpable liquid wastes generated by industry can be handled by the Kelley LiquiFire System, including cutting oils, lube oils, alcohols and solvents.

Some good examples of fluid wastes that are acceptable include:

Acetone Alcohols Anti-Freeze Asphalt Cane Sugar Liquors Castor Oil Coconut Oil Catsup

Catsup Mir
Citric Oils Mo
Corn Oil Na
Cotton Seed Oil Ole
Creosote Oil Pai
Diesel Fuel So
Ether Sta

Ethylene Glycol Fatty Acids Formaldehyde Glycerine

Glycols Grape Juice Grease Hydraulic Oils (Petroleum)

Ketones Lacquers Lacquer Solvents

Lard
Latex
Linseed Oil
Methanol

Methyl Acetone Methyl Ethyl Ketone Mineral Oil

Molasses Naptha Oleic Acid Paint Thinner Soy Sauce Starch

Syrup
Tar, Bituminous
Toluene (Toluol)
Transmission Fluid

Vegetable Juice Vegetable Oils Vinegar Varnish

Whiskey and Wines Xylene (Xylol)

Whev

There are some liquid wastes whose properties make them inappropriate for incineration. These include any liquid with a halogen (Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine or Iodine) content in excess of 1 percent. When present in flue gas, the halogens tend to combine with moisture and may form acids such as hydrochloric acid, which can be harmful to equipment and the environment.

Liquids with a sulphur content in excess of 1 percent, also should be avoided. If present in the products of combustion, sulphur will combine with moisture to form sulphuric acid, another potentially harmful substance.

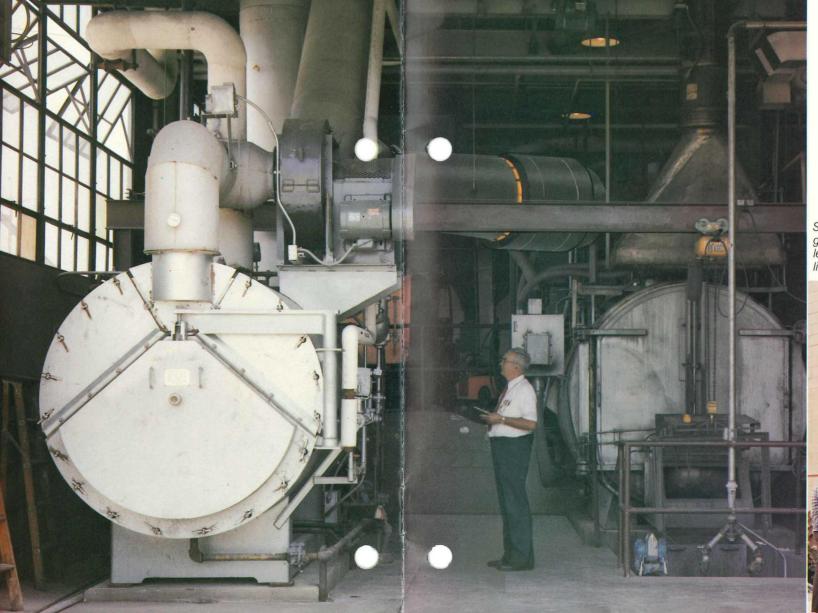
Some liquids, of course, have properties or chemical makeups which cause them to react when they are mixed with each other. Such combinations may harden to form solids or semi-solids, become unstable and explode or yield other undesirable effects.

Your Kelley representative will, in any case, assist you in compiling a comprehensive Liquid Waste survey and he also can draw on the expertise of our corporate engineering staff, whenever necessary.

With disposal costs ranging from \$75-100 per barrel, paybacks for users such as this major can manufacturer's plant which generated 1,000-gallons of liquid waste daily, can be realized in less than a year. This does not even consider the energy recovery cost savings possible nor disposal expense saved in concurrent burning of solid wastes.

In this Model 1280 system, capable of a maximum feed rate of 55-gallons an hour, the thermal reactor section is positioned horizontally for direct connection to an adjacent heat recovery boiler generating 90 psig steam for process use and plant heating.





Depending on the composition of the liquids being disposed of, set point dials inside the central control panel can be adjusted to assure optimum combustion temperature is maintained.

Economic justification...Energy cost savings aid rapid payback

When combined with dramatic cuts in hauling and disposal costs, this "energy bonus" can mean quick payback and a dramatic return on investment. Actual payback will depend on the quantity and BTU value of the waste. As an example, the recoverable energy of a 55-gallon drum of waste toluene approximates that of the same amount of No. 2 fuel oil.

Your Kelley representative can specify formulas and procedures for calculating a predicted payback period and rate of return for your specific application. Additionally, he has access to the Kelley IPRIM system, a computer model designed to produce a complete operational and financial analysis based on your projected application and operating conditions.

But, remember that even without savings generated through energy recovery, hauling and disposal savings alone will provide dramatic economies.

Solenoids in a control box located near the injection assembly govern the flow of compressed air that atomizes liquids as they leave the tip of the nozzle and also automatically purge the liquid lines with air, each time the pump stops.

